Prevalensi dan analisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan gangguan pendengaran akibat bising pada tenaga kerja yang terpajan bising lebih dari 85 dB di Pabrik Sepatu X, Banten, 2003

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Abstrak

Ruang Lingkup dan Metodologi Penelitian:
PT. X adalah cabang dari perusahaan multinasional yang memproduksi sepatu basket, sepatu bola, sepatu multifungsi dan sepatu anak-anak. Pemakaian mesin alat kerja dan mekanisme dalam industri dapat menimbulkan kebisingan di tempat kerja. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan mengetahui intensitas bising lingkungan tempat kerja, prevalensi dan faktor-faktor apa saja yang menyebabkan gangguan pendengaran akibat bising.

Metoda penelitian berupa studi cross sectional. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 180 tenaga kerja yang terpajan bising lebih dari 85 dB. Mereka telah bekerja kurang lebih 5 tahun dan berumur antara 21 - 40 tahun. Data penelitian didapat dari medical check up, kuesioner, wawancara dan observasi ke tempat kerja.

Hasil Penelitian dan Kesimpulan:
Intensitas bising lingkungan tempat kerja di atas 85 dB ditemukan di bagian sewing, assembling, outsole, power house, rubber, phylon, EVA, mesin penghancur, PU, 1P dan CPED. Kasus gangguan pendengaran akibat bising pada tenaga keija yang terpajan bising di atas 85 dB sebesar 11,7%. Faktor-faktor seperti umur, masa keija, pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku dan jenis ruangan tidak berhubungan dengan gangguan pendengaran akibat bising (p > 0,05). Sedangkan faktor-faktor seperti intensitas bising (p = 0,016) dan tempat tinggal (p = 0,039) berhubungan dengan gangguan pendengaran akibat bising.

Secara statistik terbukti odd ratio intensitas bising sebesar 4,654, artinya risiko terjadinya gangguan pendengaran akibat bising pada intensitas bising yang tinggi (94 - 108 dB) adalah 4,654 kali lebih besar dibanding dengan intensitas bising yang lebih rendah (85 - 93 dB) dan odd ratio tempat tinggal sebesar 3,454, artinya risiko terjadinya gangguan pendengaran akibat bising di mess karyawan adalah 3,454 kali lebih besar dibanding dengan di luar mess.
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Prevalence And Analysis The Factors That Related With Noise Induced Hearing Loss Among The Workers That Noise Exposured Louder Than 85 Db In X Shoes Factory, Banten, 2003Scope and Methodology

PT. X is a branch of multinational that produce basketball shoes, soccer shoes, multifunction shoes and baby shoes. Using work equipment and mechanism in industry cause noise exposure in workplace. This case study done with goal to know what areas and number of worker who exposed to the noise level louder than 85 dB in workplace, also the prevalence and the factors that related with noise induced hearing loss.

The research method is a cross sectional study. Sample consist 180 workers who exposed to noise louder

than 85 dB. They had been worked about 5 years and their ages varied from 21 to 40 years old. Data were collected from medical check up results, questioners, interview and observation of the working condition.

Result and Conclusions:
The noise level louder than 85 dB in workplace found at sewing, assembling, outsole, power house, rubber, phylon, EVA, smashed machine, PU, IP and CPED. Noise induced hearing loss case among worker with noise exposured louder than 85 dB is 11,7%. The factors such as age, time work, knowledge, attitude, manner and the kind of room were not related with noise induced hearing loss ($p > 0,05$). But some factors such as noise level ($p = 0,016$) and type of residence ($p = 0,039$) were related with noise induced hearing loss.

Statistically proven that odd ratio of noise level is 4,654, it means the likelyhood of risk noise induced hearing loss for exposure to higher noise level (94 - 108 dB) is 4,654 compared to low noise level (85 - 93 dB) and odd ratio of type of residence is 3,454, it means the likelyhood of risk noise induced hearing loss in boarding house is 3,454 compared to beside boarding house.